

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XLIV.]

Quicquid agunt homines — nostri sarrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VII

S A T U R D A Y, JULY 19, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Croft Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

To Christopher Greenup Esq.
SIR,

PUNCTUALITY in our intercourse with the *great* is indispensible, and I should be the most ungrateful of men were I to lose a single moment in acknowledging your extreme condescension in having paid the slightest attention to the contemptible performance of an insignificant anonymous writer. I am now honored with your notice, and shall take those liberties to which I conceive that honor entitles me. My reply to your labored production shall be made with plainness and promptitude. But I would not wish you to expect from me an exact imitation of your truly original and elegant manner of investigating this subject. Having formed an opinion of my own, I trust I shall be able to support it by a reference to your public communications, and statement, without referring to Philadelphia for treachery documents, or the treasurer's assistance. Unaccustomed to the language of invective, and taught to believe that an investigation of public measures may be made without involving private animosities, ~~was~~ ~~and~~ not expect from me a repetition of that scurrility which an innocent man would have tho' unnecessary to his defence—which a gentleman would have been ashamed to use—and which I have too great a regard for decency to repeat. No sir—the subject alone occupies my attention; and it was a sense of the injury done to my country, and not any particular animosity towards you, which induced me to drag you before the tribunal of the public.

After an obstinate silence of near twelve months, you have at length answered to your name—have acknowledged my right to investigate, and that of the people to decide on the merits or demerits of your public character.

This enquiry must have excited your warmest indignation. Nearly a year has elapsed and yet the sense of your resentment has not subsided. Great indeed must have been the measure of your wrath, when it could stimulate a *courter de trade* to use those *uncouth* epithets which disfigure your truly *cliffical* performance. But I would remind you that passion is not always a proof of innocence; and that the most notorious culprits frequently adopt the most infamous and indecent behaviour when summoned to the bar of their country. Whilst the impotent virulence of your invective, and the childish indecency of your language excite universal disgust, they that do not prevent me from supporting the charges which I have made, will not will they change the firm impartiality of the people, who are the creators and constitutional judges. Your private conduct has nothing to do with the present enquiry; and I shall studiously avoid

every remark which does not strictly apply to your public character. It is my intention to comprise your political sins in one publication; and that the facts on which I shall rely may admit of no dispute; I shall require and expect your unequivocal answers to a few plain questions.

When several gentlemen in this country expressed to you their dissatisfaction with the vote you had given, did you not then declare that the conduct of the secretary of the treasury met with your *pointed disapprobation*, and that your vote was given in his favor, not because you were convinced of his innocence, but because the enquiry was brought forward in a legal and constitutional manner?

Have you not asserted that the conduct of that officer could only be examined by *impeachment*, and that you hoped that the enquiry would be renewed in that shape?

How will you reconcile such declarations with your present elaborate and unqualified vindication of that corrupter of American policy—that prodigal of the revenues of his country?

Permit me too to enquire why you have abandoned the important post assigned you by your too credulous constituents at the very moment when your preference was all-important to your country? Were you not aware that the most momentous questions which ever agitated the councils of a nation were depending and undetermined at the time when your inexplicable *desertion* took place? Did you not leave Congress or before the 26th of May, and have not the public papers informed you that several bills of the most interesting nature underwent their first reading on the 4th of June, and that an adjournment had not taken place on the 13th of that month? Could you hope, that by an impish publication in favor of an officer, now fallen into merited disrepute with his fellow citizens, you would secure your next election more effectually than by a patient and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in you by your constituents?

To you these are interesting questions; and upon your answers will depend an important part of my reply to your publication. I hope that your answers will be immediate and unequivocal. They cannot cost you either time or trouble. They will not require the aid of treasury documents, nor the support of certificates from the hiring cashier of a bank already fattened on the spoils of the people. My reply shall not consume the labors of a year, neither shall it occupy that voluminous space in a newspaper to which the productions of the *great* are exclusively entitled.

A word more before I part with you for the present. You infiniate that my enquiry into your conduct was dictated by secret ma-

lice, and that I had entrenched myself behind an anonymous figure to evade the thunder of your resentment. Let me now assure you that my name was withheld from that publication because I wished to avoid the appearance of ostentation, and because I have ever thought that *sentiments* and not *signatures* should command the attention of a free and enlightened people. Suffer me also to remind you that my name has always been in the possession of the printer, and my person equally accessible; and that both always have been and yet are within your reach, and ready to attend the calls of your wounded pride. Convinced of the rectitude of my intentions and the truth of those charges which I have preferred against you, I shall never shrink from the task of supporting them; and I sneer at the idea that my personal security should ever be endangered by so meek and so good natured a thing as you. True it is that your late publication is not in perfect unison with the general harmony of your temper; but I have long ago learned that the blusterer is seldom brave, and that the man who descends to the use of low scurrilous language seldom deals in more deadly weapons.

A REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

The following Letters
Accompanied a Messege of the President of the United States on the 20th of May.

To his excellency the Governor of Kentucky.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1793.

SIR,

THE Commissioners of Spain, residing here, have complained to the President of the United States, that certain persons at this place are taking measures to excite the inhabitants of Kentucky to join in an enterprise against the Spanish dominions on the Mississippi; and in evidence of it, have produced the printed address now inclosed. I have it therefore in charge from the President to desire you to be particularly attentive to any attempts of this kind among the citizens of Kentucky, and if you shall have reason to believe any such enterprise meditated, that you put them on their guard against the consequence, as all acts of hostility committed by them on nations at peace with the United States are forbidden by the laws, and will expose them to punishment: And that in every event, you take those legal measures which shall be necessary to prevent any such enterprise.

In addition to considerations respecting the peace of the general union, the special interests of the

state of Kentucky would be particularly committed, as nothing could be more inauspicious to them than such a movement, at the very moment when those interests are under negotiation between Spain and the United States.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect
and esteem, sir, &c.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Kentucky, October 5th, 1793.

SIR,

I have just now been honored with your favor of the 29th of August, wherein you observe, that the Spanish Commissioners have complained to the President of the United States, that certain persons are taking measures to excite the inhabitants of Kentucky to join in an enterprise against the Spanish dominions on the Mississippi. I think it my duty to take this early opportunity to assure you that I shall be particularly attentive to prevent any attempts of that nature from this country. I am well persuaded, at present, none such is in contemplation in this state. The citizens of Kentucky possess too just a sense of the obligations they owe to the general government, to embark in any enterprise that would be so injurious to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
with very great respect
and esteem, sir, &c.

ISAAC SHELBY.

The honorable
Thomas Jefferson Esq.
Secretary of State.

To his Excellency the Gov. of Kentucky.

Germantown, November 9, 1793.

SIR,

I have received from the Representatives of Spain here, information of which the following is the substance. That on the second of October, four Frenchmen of the names of La Chaie, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin, and Gignoux, set out in the stage from Philadelphia, for Kentucky; that they were authorized by the Minister of France here to excite and engage as many as they could, whether of our citizens or others on the road or within your government, or any where else, to undertake an expedition against the Spanish settlements within our neighbourhood, and in event to detest the Ohio and Mississippi and attack New Orleans, where they expect some naval co-operation: that they were furnished with money for these purposes and with blank commissions to be filled up at their discretion. I enclose you the description of these four persons in the very words in which it has been communicated to me.

Having laid this information before the President of the United States, I have it in charge from him to desire your particular attention to these persons, that they may not be permitted to excite

within our territories or carry from thence any hostilities into the territory of Spain. For this purpose, it is more desirable that those peaceable means of coercion should be used which have been provided by the laws; such as the binding to the good behaviour thereof, or any other persons exciting or engaging in these unlawful enterprises, indicting them or referring to such other legal process, as those learned in the laws of your state may advise. Where those fail, or are inadequate, apprehension by the militia of the state has been ordered and practised in the other states. I hope that the citizens of Kentucky, will not be decoyed into any participation in these illegal enterprises against the peace of their country, by any effect they may expect from them on the navigation of the Mississippi. Their good sense will tell them, that it is not to be effected by half measures of this kind, and that their surest dependence is on those regular measures which are pursued and will be pursued by the general Government, and which flow from the united authority of all the states.

I have the honor to be &c.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Le signale du Sieur La Chaize, taille de 5 pieds 9 1/2 pouces, figure alonge, cheveu a rond, grand favrois, taille bien faite.

Signale de DePlean, taille de 5 pieds 9 pouces, figure alonge, les yeux en onces grand cheveu alonge, un peu blonde, pae de la figure.

Signale de Gignoux, taille de 5 pieds 6 pouces, cheveux et fourcils chateen, nes gros, bouche moyenne mention ronde.

January 13th, 1794.

SIR,
AFTER the date of my last letter to you, I received information that a commission had been sent to general Clark, with powers to name and commission other officers, and to raise a body of men: no steps having been taken by him (as far as has come to my knowledge) to carry this plan into execution. I did not conceive it was either proper or necessary for me to do any thing in the business.

Two Frenchmen, Lachaise and Delpeach have lately come into this state; I am told they declare, publicly, they are in daily expectation of receiving a supply of money, and that as soon as they do receive it, they shall raise a body of men and proceed with them down the river. Whether they have any sufficient reason to expect to get such a supply, or any serious intention of applying in that manner if they do receive it, I can form no opinion.

I judge it proper, as the President had directed you to write to me on this subject, to give you this information that he may be apprised as fully as I am of the steps which have been and are now taking here in this matter.

If the President should hereafter think it necessary to hold any further communication with the Executive of this state on this subject, I wish him to be full and explicit as to the part which he wills and expects me to act. That if what is required of me, should in my opinion, be within my constitutional powers, and in the line of my duty I may hereafter have it in my power to shew that the steps which I may take were not only within my legal powers, but were also required by him.

I have great doubts even if they do attempt to carry their plan into execution (provided they manage their business with prudence) whether there is any legal authority to restrain or punish them, at least before they have actually accomplished it. For if it is lawful for any one citizen of this state, to leave it, it is equally so for any number of them to do it.

It is also lawful for them to carry with them any quantity of provisions, arms and ammunition: and if the act is lawful in itself, there is nothing but the particular intention with which it is done that can possibly make it unlawful, but I know of no law which inflicts a punishment on intention only, or any criterion by which to decide what would be sufficient evidence of that intention, if it was a proper subject of a legal censure.

I shall upon all occasions, be averse to the exercise of any power

which I do not consider myself as being clearly and explicitly invested with, much less would I assume

power to exercise it against men

who I consider as friends and brethren, in favor of a man whom I

view as an enemy and a tyrant.

I shall also feel but little inclination

to take an active part in punishing or restraining any of my fellow citizens for a supposed intention, only to gratify or remove

the fears of the minister of a prince

who openly withholds from us an invaluable right, and who secretly

infuriates against us a most savage

and cruel enemy.

But whatever may be my private

opinion as a man, as a friend to lib-

erty, an American citizen, and an inhabitant of the Western Waters, I shall at all times hold it as

my duty to perform whatever may be constitutionally required of me as Governor of Kentucky, by the

President of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

with very great respect,

your most obedient servant.

ISAAC SHELBY.

The Hon. Thomas J.
Jefferson Esq. Secy.
Secretary of State.

From Edm: Randolph.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1794.

SIR,

THE letter which your excellency addressed to my predecessor on the thirteenth of January, 1794, has been laid before the President of the United States, and I have it in charge from him, to recall to your view the state of things which it is connected.

You were informed, sir, on the 29th of August, 1793, that the commissioners of Spain had complained of attempts to excite the inhabitants of Kentucky to an enterprise against the Spanish dominions on the Mississippi; that the President requested you to be attentive to circumstances of this kind; that if such an enterprise was meditated, your citizens ought to be put on their guard against the consequences; and that you should adopt the necessary legal measures for preventing it: as acts of hostility, committed by our citizens against nations at peace with the United States, were forbidden by the laws, and would subject the offenders to punishment.

That every effectual exhortation might be combined with a sense of duty, it was at the same time represented to you, that "In addition to considerations respecting the peace of the general union, the special interests of the state of Kentucky, would be particularly committed; as nothing could be more injurious to them, than such a movement at the very moment when those interests were under negotiation between Spain and the United States."

Your excellency's answer on the fifth October, 1793, gave a satisfactory assurance of your readiness to counteract any design from Kentucky against the Spanish dominions on the Mississippi; of your persuasion that none such was then in contemplation in your state; and of your citizens possessing to a just sense of the obligations, which they owe to the general government, to embark in any enterprise so injurious to the United States.

It was, therefore, with full con-

fidence in your zeal, that on the 6th of November, 1793, upon the representation of the commissioners of Spain, you were farther informed that on the second of October, 1793, four Frenchmen, of the names of La Chaize, Charles Delpeach, Mathurin and Gignoux, had set out in the stage from Philadelphia to Kentucky, authorized by the then Minister of France here to engage as many as they could, whether of our citizens, or others, on the road, or within your state, or elsewhere, to undertake an expedition against the Spanish settlements within our neighbourhood, and in event, to defend the Ohio and Mississippi, and to attack New Orleans, where naval co-operation was expected; and that they were furnished with money for these purposes, and with blank commissions, to be filled up at their discretion. Your excellency was requested to check those hostilities, and in doing so to prefer those peaceable means of coercion which had been provided by the laws, (such as the binding to the good behavior or inducing, or to resort to such other legal process, as those learned in the laws of your state might advise. The letter conveying the foregoing intelligence, proceeds thus: "Where these fail or are inadequate, a supposition by the militia of the state has been ordered and practised in other states. I hope that the citizens of Kentucky will not be decoyed into any participation in their illegal enterprises against the peace of their country, by any effect which they may expect from them on the navigation of the Mississippi. Their good sense will tell them, that it is not to be effected by half measures of this kind: and that their surest dependence is on those regular measures which are pursued, and will be pursued by the general government, and which flow from the united authority of all the states."

After the impression made by your letter of the 5th of October, 1793, you will naturally conclude, how difficult it was to reconcile it with your last of the 13th January, 1794.

As the constitution and laws of the United States, are to govern the conduct of all; so cannot it be well imagined, that the President intended to impose upon your excellency any departure from them. You were asked to prefer peaceable means of coercion; and for that purpose to consult those who were learned in the laws of your state, to designate legal process. I shall not presume upon the imperfect knowledge, which can be obtained here, of the jurisprudence of Kentucky, to determine, whether any, or what species of process was admissible. I beg leave to observe, that if in the opinion of the judges, no preventative or other step could be reported, the President required none. My predecessor, in his letter of November 6, 1793, arguing from what is usual in the United States; and recollecting what prevails in Virginia, many of the laws of which are understood to be incorporated in your code, naturally suggested the propriety of binding to the good behaviour, and inducing. And indeed what government can be destitute of the means of self defence, as to suffer with impunity, its peace to be drawn into jeopardy by hostilities levied within its territory, against a foreign nation in order to be profited at the will of tumultuous individuals, and scenes of bloodshed and civil war to be introduced.

You intimate a doubt, sir, whether the two Frenchmen La Chaize and Del Pean, can be restrained or punished, before they have actually accomplished their plan, & assign as a reason for the doubt, that any number of your citizens may lawfully leave your state, and

carry with them any quantity of provisions, arms and ammunition. Hence you conclude that these acts being lawful, a particular intention cannot render them unlawful, and that no criterion exists for deciding such an intention. If there be no peculiarity in the laws of Kentucky, and it is allowable to reason from general principles, or an analogy the practice of other states, we might except from a candid revision of these ten men's that a contrary result would arise in your mind. That foreigners should meddle in the affairs of a government, where they happen to be, has scarcely ever been tolerated, and is often severely punished. That foreigners should point the force of a nation, against its will to objects of hostility, is an invasion of its dignity, its tranquility and even safety. Upon no principle can the individuals, on whom such guilt shall be fixed, bid the government to wait, as your excellency would seem to suppose, until their numbers shall double the ordinary invasions of law; and until they are incapable of being subdued but by force of arms.

[To be continued.]

VALENCIENNES, March 16.
A few days ago the French to the number of 3000 with four pieces of cannon, arrived at the village of Youi, on the caueway between Bouchain and Cambrai, which they immediately began to pillage. The whole village would have been sacked, but for a detachment of about 80 Austrian hussars, who making their appearance before the village, led the carmagnole to suppose that a strong corps was approaching to dislodge them, and caused them to retreat, carrying with them fifty wagons loaded with their spoils. The day before yesterday the Republicans returned 600 men strong, and accomplished the ruin of that ill fated village.

The head quarters of the Prince of Cobourg are still here, and notwithstanding the contrary reports, which have been in circulation these few last days, it is not likely that any great movement will happen in our army before the 25th of this month.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

Last week the French made a dreadful incursion into the principality of Chimay. On Friday, they entered the town, cut to pieces a small body of troops that attempted to oppose them, pillaged all the houses, and set fire to the place in four different parts. In retreating with their booty, they pillaged and burned several villages, particularly Virelle and Languy. Sixty eight Austrians and twenty one peasants were killed. At Languy, seven Frenchmen, who fled behind the Austrians hussars, and put to the sword.

General Beaulieu, whose head quarters are still at Arlon, has sent to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppose the attempts of the French army of the Meuse on that part of the frontier.

March 16.

The French, it is positively asserted, have agreed to give a sum of money to the king of P——, part of which has already passed, their frontier, in confederation whereof, his P—— in majesty, who it is said, does not consider himself immediately interested in the war, signs with them a treaty of peace and alliance.

The two French commissioners at Frankfort are to put a finishing hand to this business.

The demand made by his Russian majesty for bread and flour, so large an amount, is estimated at 20 millions of florins. The

peror has offered to pay the half, which has been refused, because he owes the king of Prussia already fifty millions, furnished him during the present war, the payment of which is now required.— The King of Prussia instead of diminishing his demands upon the circles, in consequence of the difficulties it has met with, has augmented it. He now demands that they shall also make good to him 25 German florins for every man that may desert, or be killed during the war.

There is another report equally important, and which, if equally true, develops the views of the King of Prussia. It is said that his troops having been admitted into that part of Silesia still remaining to Austria, have seized several posts of importance, and particularly the fortresses in the Carpathian mountains, which separate that country from the other states of the house of Austria.

In short some believe that his design is to possess himself of the remainder of Silesia, which formerly belonged to the family, as an indemnity for the money lent the emperor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25. The insurrections in Armenia are growing daily more and more formidable. The sect called Vehadi, possess a design of fapping the foundation of the Mahometan religion; they had been preparing during sixty years, in a most mysterious manner, to carry into execution their plans, which they now consider sufficiently ripe to carry into execution.

LONDON, April 1. The American Minister's answer to the late British remonstrance, and the requisition of so considerable a quantity of broads ordinance, musquets, and warlike stores, by the American Secretary at War, added to the additional imposts and taxes laid on the tonnage of English ships and merchandise, imported into the United States, are acts, which certainly augur nothing very friendly at the present time towards the interests of this country.

WINCHESTER, June 2. We may shortly expect to hear of a severe naval engagement off our coasts as the Dedalus and Terpsichore, two English frigates (the former commanded by Sir Charles Knowles, and the latter by Capt. Bowen) sailed from Hampton roads a few days ago, and were immediately followed by two French frigates of inferior force, who were determined to arrest their course as soon as they got fairly out of sight of land, and convoy his Britannic majesty's ships back to their former station, or perish in the attempt.

From the Massachusetts Centinel. One thing is clear, that if the French have no possessions left in the West-Indies, there can be no presumption that American vessels found in those latitudes are bound to such, and therefore if any of our vessels should be detained, plundered or carried into port, it must be the effect of hardened villainy, pre-meditated piracy, or infamous policy, and should be resented by immediate reprisals.

The encroachments of the English on our territory in the Western country, some may foolishly imagine will rouse this country to retaliate for past injuries, but our wise men will no doubt find in them an additional reason for negotiation, and a sufficient motive for the appointment of another envoy extraordinary.

Lexington, July 19. On Thursday last GENERAL Scott left Georgetown; previous to which the Kentucky Volunteers to the amount of 1600 had marched, and numbers have gone on since.

Maurice, who has been

some time indisposed, and lately insane, wandered off from this town on Sunday last, and was found dead on Wednesday, in the woods near the town: an inquest was had on the body, whose verdict was, that he died a natural death!

[For more advertisements, see Gazette Extra.]

A L L those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to make payment against the middle of next month, as he expects to leave this at that time for Philadelphia. And all those having accounts against me will please to render them immediately, as I wish to have my books closed.

HUGH M'ILVAIN.

N. B. The subscriber has just received a general assortment of BOOKS, which he will sell very low for cash.

H. M.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have done duty under the several officers agreeable to the dates herein after inserted, who have not been paid for their services, upon application to the subscriber, or his clerk, in Bourbon their accounts will be settled and paid off; and in order to prevent any disappointment in the business, receipts must be given by the individuals, or powers of attorney made before December 1792, and acknowledged before a justice of the peace for the Commonwealth, unless the person have deceased and probate of the applicant's being heir at law to the deceased produced, a certificate of the person applying, from his officer, will be necessary to prevent fraud. The following is the names of the officers and dates.

Lieutenant John Blair, from the 5th of May to the 5th of July, in 1791.

Capt. Eyray Rout, from July the 4th to September the 4th, in 1791.

Capt. Thomas M'Clanahan, from May the 4th to the 9th of July, in 1791.

Capt. Rodes Thomson, from 29th April to the 1st August, 1791.

Ensign Robert Knox, from May the 1st to July 11th, 1791.

Lieutenant Squire Grant, from the 26th of August to the 5th of September, in 1791.

Capt. Thaden Abby, from May the 10th to July the 11th, in 1791.

This money issued for the payment, is in bank Notes of various amounts.

3W JOHN EDWARDS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, at the mouth of Silver creek, Madison county, a bay Mare, about four feet six inches high, about 3 or 4 years old, black percheron, a small star in her forehead, polled and appraised to 100.

WILLIAM TURPIN.

June 1. +

Three Dollars

R E W A R D.

R AN away from the subscriber, in Cincinnati, on Monday evening last, a bright bay Horse, about four years old, fourteen hands and one inch high, thod all round, and marked on the near shoulder and buttock with M. B. when he trots, appears a little lame; as he was raised in Kentucky, it is supposed he will steer that way; he was brought to Middle town, above Columbia, by a Mr. William Barnes, from whom I purchased him. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable allowance for expenses besides, paid by me.

R. MCCLURE.

Cincinnati June 8. 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Jefferson county, a bay Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, four years old, a star in her forehead, a small snip between her nostrils, one hind foot white, and one white fore foot, not docked, appraised to 100.

Jacob Kuykendall.

June 20, 1794. +

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Two Mile creek, Clarke county, a forrel Mare, twelve years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a star & stroke down her face, some saddle marks, lately bled in the neck, a lump on the near hind hock, galled lately with the giers, appraised to 60.

PETER DANIEL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the lands of James Sodulky, about three miles from Millers mill, on Hington's fork of Licking, a forrel Horse, four years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a long blaze in his face spreading over his nose, branded on the near shoulder thus G, appraised to 60.

HENRY STAFFORD.

May 24, 1794.

Whereas there is a report circulating that Mr. David Kennedy attempted to rob me of my Watch:—This is what I say in that respect: on the day that Mr. Cox was to have been executed in Lexington, Mr. Kennedy and myself palled each other in the crowd, and I felt something catch or hang to my watch chain, upon which I said, "Sir you have caught hold of my watch chain." Mr. Kennedy said, "I beg your pardon, I hope there is no offence," and as he tells me it was an accident, I do not presume to contradict him, and hope the public will think so, and put a stop to such pernicious report. Given under my hand this 11th day of July 1794.

MOSES BLEDSOE.

Tesse, Leonard Garnett, William Cox. +

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Nelfon county, a forrel Horse, with a blaze face, his right eye a glas eye, fourteen hands and one inch high, branded on the near shoulder with a heart, eight years old, trots naturally, find all round, appraised to 100.

Ensign James Slaughter.

5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford County; a brown bay horse, about 3 years old nearly four teen hands high with a long bob tail brandishtusg on the near shoulder has on an old bell.

William Rankin.

April 6.

WHEREAS I gave William Hays, of Fayette county, a power of attorney to collect and receive money of Thomas Smith of Jefferson county, on account of Richard Goode of the state of North Carolina, dated some time in the year 1792. I hereby revoke the said power, and declare it to be void and of no effect.

LEONARD K. BRADLEY,

Agent for Richard Goode.

Mr. Bradford:

PLEASE to inform the public, that on the 28th day of June 1793, I was induced, by the false persuasions of a certain Patrick Kilpatrick to enter into a state of matrimony with him, since which I am fully assured he has another wife. That with other lawful objections induced me to declare the marriage void, and that I shall apply to the next general assembly for a separation.

Elizabeth Cafe.

Nelson county, July 10, 1794. +

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Lexington, a small black HORSE, with a blaze face, his head and tail grey; branded on the neck VII, the letters filled with white hairs; he is five years old this spring; paces and trots; any person delivering said horse to me shall receive three dollars reward.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

July 17, 1794. +

5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Nelson county, near Parker's ferry, on the East fork, a dark brown Mare, for teen hands high, about seven years old, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus (M) and on the near bottom some appearance of the same brand, trots and canter, polled and appraised to 100.

Moses Crum.

Woodford court of Quarter Sessions, June term, 1794.

Peyton Short, Complainant.

Against

James Wilkinson & Humphrey Marshall, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant James not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and rule of this court, and is appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, therefore, on the motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant James appear here on the first day of September next and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Clear creek Baptist meeting house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the court house of this county.

A copy, te

Cave Johnson, G. C.

LAWRENCE GANO & BRO.

Have just arrived at Frankfort,

with a

FRESH & GENERAL ASSORTMENT

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARD WARE AND

QUEENS WARE,

WHICH THEY ARE NOW OPENING FOR

FARE, AT THEIR STORE IN FRANKFORT ON

THE MOST MODERATE TERMS FOR CAFÉ,

FURS, PACK-HORSES OR BEAVES.

— Frankfort, July 15, 1794.

FOR SALE

ON MODERATE TERMS,

THREE VALUABLE

HOUSES AND LOTS,

IN this town, and two OUT LOTS; also a valuable PLANTATION within three miles of said town, together with a quantity of good LANDS in Mafon, Bourbon and Scott counties, and their interest in the Paper Mill.

ALEX. & JAMES PARKER.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers either by bond, note or book accompt, are requested to call and settle their respective balances immediately, or they shall be put into the hands of proper officers to collect, without respect to persons.

A. & J. P.

Lexington, June 11, 1794.

Directions where the following persons may apply and receive a day, for services performed in the state of Kentucky. (viz.)

LEUT. Modell's company stationed in the wilderness; Ensign Foreman's, Ensign Davis's and Sergeant Allin's companies stationed on the frontiers of Lincoln, and Lieut. Logan and Ensign Clarke's companies stationed on Ruffell's creek, Greene county, will be paid on proper application to Mells. Warren and Barber, in Danville.

Capt. Joshua Baker and Capt. John Dyal's companies of volunteers, in 1793, will be paid on proper application to Mr. Thomas Sloo at Washington, Mafon county.

Extra pay, allowed by the Secretary at War, to the guides and spies in Capt. Kenton's company on the late expedition under the command of Maj. Gen. Charles Scott in the year 1793, will be paid on proper application to Innis B. Brent, Lexington.

THOMAS LOVE, P. M.

July 17, 1794. +

5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Nelson county, near Parker's ferry, on the East fork, a dark brown Mare, for teen hands high, about seven years old, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus (M) and on the near bottom some appearance of the same brand, trots and canter, polled and appraised to 100.

Moses Crum.

A CAUTION

To the Public,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the year 1790, I, the subscriber, Jacob Ihn, of Nelson county, Kentucky, agreed, and purchased of Peter Kerns, of said county, in Kentucky, two hundred acres of Land, lying in said Nelson county, Kentucky, about five miles from Bairdton; for which land I gave him my note of hand for Forty Pounds, due about May 1791:—Also, a power of Attorney to collect my patrimonial share of my deceased father (Peter Ihn's estate)—Also, a bill sale to secure the same to the said Peter Kerns. The said estate was left to me in Greenwood county, Juniata, and Packton county, both in Pennsylvania; and Peter Kerns gave a bond for the conveyance: But in a few months afterwards, the said Peter Kerns and myself agreed to dissolve our contract, and I gave him up his bond of conveyance that he gave to me; and the said Peter Kerns not having the power of attorney, bill of sale, or note by him, at that time, they were not given up to me, neither have I received them since.

The said Peter Kerns has also, a note of hand of mine, for four saddle, which was given in barter for horses; but we agreed afterwards to exchange the horses back again: he not having the note by him, it was not given up, nor has he delivered it to me according to contract.

Therefore, I do forewarn all persons from taking an alignment on the above mentioned two notes, for I will not pay them, or any part thereof, as I never received any satisfaction for either of them.

I do also, forewarn any person or persons from taking any power or alignment of the said bill of sale, from the said Peter Kerns:—And I do forbid and forewarn the Administrators of my father (Peter Ihn's estate) not to pay away my patrimonial share of said estate to the above mentioned Peter Kerns, or any other person, by virtue of any power given by me before this date, as I have not received any satisfaction for the same.

JACOB ISH.

July 24, 1790. *3w

Mr. Bradford.

The Public will recollect, the affair thrown upon my character by Nicholas Meriwether which I once endeavoured to refute in your papers. Not satisfied with having obtained a decision in the House of Representatives in my favor, I instituted suits against those malicious scandalmongers in the court of Shelby county, and by the determination of a jury of my peers, recovered considerable damages against two of them. The suit against Nicholas Meriwether was dismissed at his costs, upon his acknowledging his error and signing a certificate which I beg leave through your paper to communicate to the public.

I am Sir, your mo. obt.
Humble servant
Daniel M' Clelland.

I do hereby certify, that the information I received concerning the character of Daniel M' Clelland was wrong, and that I cannot support the charges I exhibited in the public papers against him.

Nicholas Meriwether.
Teste
Will. M' Clung.

B. Thruston.

3w June 19, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county on the South fork of Licking, a small black MARE, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, has a brand not legible, appraised to 3l. 5s.

JOHN SANDERS.

A tract of LAND for sale.

FIVE score and ten within the tract, Which to describe I'll not be slack, Meadows, pastures, water good, Full eighty acres growing wood; Whose land it was I'll let you know,

Twas David Leitch's long ago; Now in possession of one Wright Which gladly he would tell this night.

(Remember this tho by the way,) To one who will the Money pay, Three miles from Lexington doth lie,

Where for the terms you may apply,
ISRAEL WRIGHT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Cane run, Mercer county, a white MARE and black COLT a year old this spring, the mare neither docked or branded, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 11 years old, the mare and colt appraised to 9l.

JOHN SMITH.

Feb. 24, 1794.

P.S. Since the mare has shed a brand appears on the near shoulder nearly thus  and on the off shoulder , she has also a remarkable scar on the near buttock.

For sale, for Cash and young
Negroes.

A BOUT 350 acres of LAND, within six miles of Lexington, just above Lewis Craig's old mill, is the property of South Elkhorn—about 120 acres cleared and under good fence—bearing peach orchard of 200 trees, and 200 more planted—about 8 acres of Meadow, exceedingly well watered—a good Mill seat for an overshot mill, which will grind about 7 lbs in the year. For terms, apply to me on the premises.

JOHN SANDERS.

Adjoining the above tract is for sale 180 acres, 30 of which is cleared and under good fence, about 8 acres of Meadow, 300 bearing peach trees.

3w J.S.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on Cane run, one black Horse, about three years old this spring, four feet ten inches high, a large star in the forehead, both hind feet white, long mane and tail, not broke, branded on the near shoulder , appraised to 8l.

FRANCIS COLEMON.

March 27, 1794. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Clarke county, on two mile creek, a flea-bitten white MARE, about 13 hands and an inch high, about 17 years old, branded on the near buttock thus L, had on her hind feet old shoes, appraised to 2l. 10s.

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

April 22, 1794. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Clarke county, on Aarons run a branch of Grassy lick creek, a Sorrel MARE about 14 hands high 7 years old, a blaze face, some saddle spots branded on the near shoulder , has on a five shilling bell, appraised to 9l.

Also, a bay Colt two years old, neither docked nor branded, has a large star, the right hind leg gray to the ham, appraised to 7l. 10s.

JAMES RAFERTY.

May 1, 1794. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Indian creek, near Myers' mill, a brown or mouse colored Mare, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder  and on the near buttock , appraised to forty shillings.

James Swiny.

June 27, 1793. *

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on North Elkhorn, near Henry's mill, a bay HORSE, 14 hands one inch high, 5 years old, has a small star in his forehead, appraised to 9l.

JOHN J. FLOURNOY.
May 3, 1794. "

Philip Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now
opening

A LARGE and COMPLEAT Assortment of

MERCHANDISE;

Which they are determined to
sell low for CASH.

They also earnestly request their
indebted to them to settle their
accounts immediately.

* * * He has for sale super-
fine BOULTING CLOTHS.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions con-
tinued and held for Mercer county
at the Court-house in Har-
roldburgh, on the 27th day of
February 1794.

James Lawrence, Complainant,
Against

Sampson and George Mathews and Pa-
trick Lockhart, Defendants

In CHANCERY.

THE Defendant George Mathews not having entered his appearance agreeably to Law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said George is no inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant George appear here on the first day of the next September Court, to answer the bill of the complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette, and be published at the Presbyterian Meeting house near Danville, some Sunday immediately after Divine service, and at the Court-house door of the said County.

A Copy, refe

THOMAS ALLIN, C.C.

*12s.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Hood's tavern, Clarke county, a brown Horse, about seven years old, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, appraised to 7l. 15s.

James Duncan.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay MARE, 4 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, with a small star and blaze in her face, appraised to 5l. 12s.

Wm. W. Hopkins.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Harroldburgh, Mercer county, a small bay MARE, with a blaze in her face, 14 years old, trots naturally, appraised to 3l.

Wyn Pennybaker.

Feb. 27, 1792.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Peter Valentine,
Proposes teaching the
French Language,
If he can get a dozen pupils not
under the age of 12.

HIS attendance will be 2 hours
in the day, and his terms Four
dollars per Quarter, and Two dol-
lars entrance money.—He may be
spoken to at Mr. Toulmin's in High
Street.

Lexington, July 11, 1794.

Agreeable to a Resolution of the
Trustees of Clarksville at the
Falls of Ohio, June 10, 1794.

A FURTHER SALE OF THE
HALF ACRE LOTS,

In the said town of Clarksville on
the first Friday in next Septem-
ber, at which time the claims and
titles to lots in said town will be
determined, and such as have been
paid and not then paid for, will be
forfeited.

8w. GEORG R.

Chm.